

by C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1914.
Price \$4.00.

A volume of about 400 pages which covers briefly and succinctly almost the entire field of sanitation. Written with the intention of supplying within the limits of a single moderate sized volume, a not too condensed exposition of the problems of the communicable and preventable diseases, and general duties of health officers, the authors have succeeded admirably.

Considering the importance of typhoid fever as a preventable disease, more attention might have been paid to a discussion of the methods of tracing infections.

Under diphtheria, no mention is made of the absolute necessity from a public health standpoint of requiring more than one negative throat swab before release from quarantine.

The chapter on laboratory methods and the collection of specimens is brief but to the point and can be read with profit by most physicians.

Perhaps in view of the general excellence of the book one should overlook minor causes for differences of opinion such as the importance attached to fomites in the spread of measles and the statement that flies and mosquitoes may act as carriers of small pox.

The work is of especial value to health officers of small towns and to those officers of the public health who must necessarily divide their time between sanitation and the practice of medicine.

WILFRED H. KELLOGG.

Genito-Urinary Diseases and Syphilis. By Edgar G. Ballenger, M. D., Adjunct Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases, Atlanta Medical College; Editor Journal-Record of Medicine; Urologist to Westley Memorial Hospital; Genito-Urinary Surgeon to Davis-Fisher Sanatorium; Urologist to Hospital for Nervous Diseases, etc., Atlanta, Ga., assisted by Omar F. Elder, M. D. The Wassermann Reaction by Edgar Paullin, M. D. Second edition revised, 527 pages with 109 illustrations and 5 colored plates. Price \$5.00 net. E. W. Allen & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

In general this work covers the usual ground of text books on the subject. Of these a number have so recently been offered by publishers that this one seems at first sight to be rather superfluous. A new work should be justified by sufficient originality, or, at least, characterized by a personal point of view. While the volume is somewhat lacking in both these qualities yet the rapid development of diagnostic methods and therapy of genito-urinary diseases demands at short intervals a review appealing to students and those practitioners depending upon text books for a knowledge of the latest. Recognizing this the writers have incorporated, as stated in the preface, the following newer discoveries; vaccine therapy, the phthalein test for function of the kidneys, pyelography, the Wassermann reaction and luetin test, salvarsan and neosalvarsan, etc.

The insertion of extracts from the texts of noteworthy contributions are ingeniously and freely used throughout the book, thus giving important first hand information from original sources, a method to be commended. Original subject matter is to be found in the chapter on the treatment of urethritis by sealing in argyrol with collodion and further in a theory of the etiology of hypertrophy and nervous disorders of the prostate based upon the demonstrations of large numbers of a variety of attenuated organisms in the secretion, these organisms producing no pus but a chronic toxic condition. To avoid infection mixed vaccine treatment for gonorrhea is recommended.

On the whole the work makes a favorable impression without arousing any enthusiasm. The chapter on salvarsan deserves reading. It is both good and practical.

M. S.

Modern Medicine. Its Theory and Practice. In original contributions by American and Foreign Authors. Edited by Sir William Osler, Bart., M. D., F. R. S., Regius Professor of Medicine in Oxford University, England; Honorary Professor of Medicine in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; formerly Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and in McGill University, Montreal; and Thomas McCrae, M. D., Professor of Medicine in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London; formerly Associate Professor of Medicine in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. In five octavo volumes of about 1000 pages each, illustrated. Volume II. Diseases caused by Protozoa and Animal Parasites—Diseases Due to Physical, Chemical and Organic Agents—Diseases of Metabolism and of the Respiratory System. Just ready. Price per volume, cloth, \$5.00, net; half morocco, \$7.00, net. Lea & Febiger, Publishers, Philadelphia and New York, 1914.

Volume II shows a logical rearrangement of subjects and a number of new contributors since the last edition. Most of the chapters give evidence of critical revision, bringing their subjects abreast of the more recent advances. Many of the chapters stand out especially for their excellence. Among these may be mentioned: Osler and Churchman's Syphilis; Fletcher's Diabetes; Stiles' Animal Parasites.

A few points of special interest scattered throughout the volume seem worthy of notice. Amebic Dysentery, Strong: At least two species of amebae are not definitely distinguished, the pathogenic *Entameba Histolytica* and the non-pathogenic *Entameba Coli*. Undoubted pure cultures have not been obtained. The treatment of amebic dysentery by emetics has been found to be almost specific. Malaria, Craig: Pure cultures of the plasmodium have been grown for several generations on dextrose blood. Trypanosomiasis, Bruce: Essentially a disease of the lymphatics, the diagnosis is most readily made by inserting a hypodermic needle into a swollen lymph gland and withdrawing a drop of fluid. This will contain trypanosomes in larger numbers than are present in the blood. This method is applicable also for finding *treponemata* in secondary syphilis. Syphilis, Osler and Churchman: The clinical and pathological pictures are masterful. In diagnosis, stress is rightly laid upon the imperative duty and comparative ease of demonstrating the *treponema* in chancres. In treatment the article is not so strong, especially in the discussion of the value of salvarsan. Several conditions are said to contraindicate its use, namely: "Late tabes, general paresis, acute cases of cerebrospinal lues," etc. This statement may well be challenged. Of the Swift-Ellis intradural treatment brief mention is made, and the results are said to be merely "suggestive." In discussion prophylaxis the suggestion of making syphilis reportable by law is frowned upon as being impracticable and unwise. In view of the fact that such a law is actually being enforced successfully in New York and elsewhere, this opinion seems surprisingly behind the times. Alcohol, Lambert: Besides an excellent picture of the symptomatology, etc., the Townes-Lambert method of treatment is given in detail. Diabetes, Fletcher: A valuable part of this article is the clear and stimulating discussion of the interrelation of the functions of the ductless glands. Mechanics of Respiration: This is excellent throughout. Obesity, Anders: In discussing differential diagnosis it is surprising to find no mention of hypophyseal disease. Diseases of Naso-Pharynx, Packard: Here one is surprised under etiology to find no mention of the infective character of coryza and no discussion of its bacteriology. Diseases of the Bronchi, McPhedran: Excellent. Diseases of the Lungs, Hare: This is